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Overtourism: Lessons from Dubrovnik

Dubrovnik's Old Town walls rise from the Adriatic Sea in limestone that has been quarried for centuries. The city's medieval core, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979, covers roughly 1.5 hectares and was built to accommodate a population of perhaps 5,000 people. In the summer of 2019, more than 1.2 million people walked through those streets, roughly 800 per hectare per day. The city's residents, who numbered about 41,000 in the last census, found themselves outnumbered by visitors by a factor of more than twenty to one on some days.

The story of Dubrovnik's overtourism crisis is not a story of simple greed or simple boosterism. It is a story of a city that built its economy around a single industry, watched that industry grow beyond all recognition, and then discovered that the infrastructure, the housing market, and the social fabric of the city could not absorb the pressure. The lessons from Dubrovnik are specific to that place, but the underlying dynamics are recognizable in dozens of other cities that have begun to count their visitors and to wonder what they have lost.

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Dr. Silvija Vrgoč is a sociologist at the University of Dubrovnik who has been studying the relationship between tourism and urban life since the early 2000s. Her work combines ethnography with statistical analysis and has been cited by municipal planners across the Mediterranean. In her view, the decisive moment in Dubrovnik's crisis was not any single policy but the cumulative effect of a series of decisions made between roughly 2000 and 2015, each of which was defensible in isolation but which together created a system that could not sustain itself.

Vrgoč's first fieldwork in the Old Town was conducted in 2003, when the city was receiving about 400,000 visitors per year. She interviewed 312 residents about their daily routines, their relationships with neighbors, and their plans for the future. The interviews were transcribed by hand and coded using a system she had developed herself, because the software available at the time was not designed for this kind of work. The results were published in a Croatian journal in 2006 and translated into English in 2009. The paper argued that the city was approaching a threshold beyond which the social cohesion that made the Old Town a place people chose to live in would begin to dissolve.

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